

WEEKEND RETREAT FOR LAITY

CATHOLICS INVITE MEN OF ALL FAITHS TO MEDITATION.

Eighteen at the First Gathering at Fordham—A Preliminary Conference as to Methods—Organizers Hope to Make It an All the Year Round Institution.

A movement described as entirely new among the laity of the Roman Catholic Church in this country got its first start in this city yesterday, although it had its beginning in the work of an enthusiastic supporter somewhat earlier. Its advocates believe that it will spread throughout the country and reach immense proportions. It is a movement for a weekly laymen's retreat for rest, meditation and religious refreshment, a "weekend" not of social dissipation or recreation but of retirement from the world and recuperation under religious influences.

The first retreat began on Friday and ends to-day at Fordham University, where eighteen Catholic laymen went to inaugurate the movement. There were to have been twenty of them, but two who had expected to participate were unable to be present. As this was the first meeting or retreat, there was a departure yesterday from the intended routine, in the assemblage of the eighteen, with their spiritual director, in a social gathering for an exchange of views upon the course to be pursued in establishing the movement. Ordinarily the retreat is to be one of silence among those joining. In this brief retirement from affairs, the men not even speaking to one another during the three days sojourn.

At yesterday's social assemblage the general idea of the movement was enthusiastically supported and when the eighteen men leave the Fordham grounds to-day each will constitute himself a missionary for the cause.

The men went to Fordham on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock and except for yesterday's social and business meeting this has been their routine:

6:00 A. M.—Rising.  
6:30 A. M.—Meditation.  
7:00 A. M.—Mass.  
7:30 A. M.—Breakfast.  
8:00 A. M.—Instruction.  
11:00 A. M.—Conference, one hour.  
12:30 P. M.—Examination of conscience.  
1:30 P. M.—Dinner.  
2:30 P. M.—Instruction.  
5:00 P. M.—Recitation of rosary.  
6:30 P. M.—Supper.  
7:00 P. M.—Instruction, one hour.  
Retire at will.

Even in the so-called hour of conference the general rule of silence on the part of the retreaters is scarcely broken, the only difference between conference and instruction as here listed being that at the conference the men ask any questions of the instructor they may please. Lawyers and business men, employers and clerks were represented, and it is the plan of the movement that all conditions of life on one democratic plane. The retreat is not even limited to Roman Catholics, but is open to everybody, no matter the religious faith professed.

Several of those present at Fordham were converts. One coincidence was the presence and meeting there of a convert whose former pastor in another church had endeavored to show him why he should not join the Roman Catholic Church and the clergyman himself is now a member of the Roman Catholic Church, although not a priest of that church.

The plan is to have these retreats fifty times a year, every weekend except that of Easter Sunday and the week of Christmas. It is hoped to secure a regular place for this retreat near the city so as to be easily accessible and yet removed from the city's great activity. If the movement is successful a building may be erected which may be known as the House of Retreat, and the director will give his whole time to the work. The retreat, which is not only new here but is comparatively new in the Church anywhere, has had large success in some European countries. It is said that in Belgium, where it was established not long ago, 10,000 men availed themselves of its privileges last year.

The organizer of the movement here is Sydney J. Finlay, a downtown business man, who has been interested in the idea for some time past and has worked industriously to promote and establish it here. The spiritual director is the Rev. Terence Sheehy, S. J., of 30 West Sixteenth street, professor of jurisprudence at the Fordham University law school. According to the plan he will be master of the whole movement. There will be another weekend retreat at Fordham beginning July 30. At yesterday's meeting Mr. Finlay was chosen secretary.

Those present at this first retreat, besides Mr. Finlay and Father Sheehy, were George S. Floyd-Jones of Massachusetts; Municipal Justice George F. Roesech; John A. Tennant, publisher; Charles P. Ellis, Joseph H. Fargis and James M. Tully, lawyers; William J. O'Donnell, a lawyer of Boston; Charles H. Schultz of Summit, N. J., a former Protestant Episcopal clergyman; Edward J. Cornelius, S. H. Horgan, Gerald Donnelly, Fred S. Jackson, Arthur Dignam, Frank S. Whalen, John J. Dunphy, V. A. Cullen and Patrick M. Brennan. Thomas F. Woodcock, former editor of the Wall Street Journal, and Harold B. Atkins had been expected.

Various reasons move those interested in the retreat idea. It is felt by some that the opportunity to get away from the world for a few days will prove a great relief to some persons who are troubled or worn out—even that the opportunities for instruction and meditation, which it offers might conceivably save a distracted man from suicide, as one man expressed it. On the larger side it is hoped by some to counter the present divorce of religious teaching from business and personal life and check even the spread of socialism and anarchism which the organizers believe grow and spread in part because of this divorce.

One man in speaking of this matter yesterday said: "Why, it has even become impossible or unsafe to buy real estate in this community without having the

title guaranteed by one of the title guarantee companies by reason of the falling away from all that religion teaches of the general life. It is the discovery of such things, such methods, that breeds socialism and anarchism. This divorce I speak of is noticeable as we all know in the business or profession even of lawyers and doctors. The instruction in the retreat will attempt a correction of this evil and will endeavor also to bring home to employers and to employees the duties of each individually and toward the other."

LOCKED OUT OF HIS CHURCH.

Second Presbyterian's Quarrel With Its Pastor Has Come to That Pass. "No services to-day. Church closed by order of trustees," was the notice that the Rev. John Tate, pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church, 123 West Twelfth street, and a little band of followers found posted over the door of the church at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Tate also found that the lock to the front door of the church had been changed and that his key did not fit.

The changing of the lock and the posting of the notice had been done by order of the trustees and came as the climax to a long standing quarrel between the minister and his flock. A few weeks ago Paul Tate, the organizer of the church and nephew of the Rev. John Tate, pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church, 123 West Twelfth street, and a little band of followers found posted over the door of the church at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Tate also found that the lock to the front door of the church had been changed and that his key did not fit.

At a meeting of the board of trustees last night a motion to bar the pastor from the church was passed by a vote of 6 to 3, and the changing of locks proposed. All day yesterday the church was guarded by members of the flock and last night at 8 o'clock a large crowd had gathered to await Mr. Tate's return from the evening service. When the minister, accompanied by his wife, arrived he was asked by the reporters what he intended to do.

"I shall continue to come every Sunday. What else should I do?" was his answer. "I can say of the past that the presbytery is behind me in every move that I make. I also have a vote of confidence given me by the congregation and I shall fight it out to the end."

Mr. Tate will never enter this church again, he has decided against him. If necessary, he will employ watchmen to stop him from entering.

TEST OF THE \$25 RULE.

Writ of Habeas Corpus Obtained for Four Detained Immigrants. United States Judge Hand issued a writ of habeas corpus on Friday last directing the new Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Williams, to produce in the United States District Court this morning four aliens detained there for deportation. A. I. Elkus of 170 Broadway applied for the writ on behalf of the Jewish Immigration Committee, which is a consolidation of several immigration societies, and desires to test the legality of the requirement that every immigrant shall have at least \$25 or some other satisfactory assurance that he will not become a public burden if he is to be allowed to land. The \$25 rule is not absolute.

Commissioner Williams has organized a "court of appeals" at Ellis Island to relieve Washington of the trouble of immediately supervising the deportation decisions of the special boards of inquiry. Heretofore all appeals cases have gone to Washington directly after counsel for detained immigrants have filed notice of appeal. The boards of special inquiry have sometimes more than two hundred cases to look into in a week and cannot sift them with the deliberation that Washington can give. Thousands of the detained are permitted to land and hundreds may be held.

The work of the court of appeals may be illustrated by a case it passed on last week. Joseph Koepfel, his wife, Maria, and four children, the eldest 8 years of age, were ordered deported by a special board. Commissioner Williams and his board, consisting otherwise of Assistant Commissioner Byron Uhl, Supt. Dobler and Law Clerk Shell, went over the verdict of the special board and reversed it. Koepfel is an Austrian silk weaver.

He was adjudged a contract laborer because the board got the impression that he bargained while on the other side to work here for his brother-in-law, who is a silk weaver. His brother-in-law came to the island and said he had merely promised to get Koepfel a job. He said he would be responsible for Koepfel and his family until Koepfel landed and reversed it. Koepfel, although he had no money at all, has strength, however, is an expert mechanic and all his brood are in fine health.

Daughter for British Winston Churchill. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 11.—Mrs. Winston Churchill, wife of the President of the Board of Trade, has given birth to a daughter.

CRAWLY WITH CATERPILLARS

LINER NEW YORK LOSES SOME CARGO AT SEA.

Gypsy Moth Larvae Infested With the Moth-Staying Parasite, Break Loose in Rough Weather and Wriggle Where They List—Overboard Go a Lot of 'Em

A passenger by the American liner New York who had been a long time in the smoking room doing other things than smoking was trying to read himself to sleep in midocean when he became conscious of crawling creatures in his perspective. They grew on him when he lifted his eyes from the page. One was wriggling through the keyhole. Several others were poking their hairy faces over the foot of his berth and some that looked as big as sea serpents were writing their serpentine autographs on the quilt. The passenger pressed all the buttons, summoning everybody, and everybody came and wanted to know. The passenger pointed to some of the fearsome creatures and asked what 'till. Everybody was unanimous in answer. The creepy things were real.

The chief steward said "Caterpillars!" The passenger had heard of sand storms at sea—in the public prints—and raining of tadpoles and frogs on land, but he never had dreamed of a caterpillar invasion. The steward enlightened him, as later he did other passengers who found the caterpillars crawling into their cabins.

The caterpillars will become gypsy moths some day if the parasites aboard them give them a chance to mature. Those that came by the New York, which arrived at her pier yesterday, are only a few compared with the thousands that have been imported since May 1. There may have been five thousand aboard the New York in thirty cases, all consigned to Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the entomological bureau of the Department of Agriculture, who arrived the other day from Europe after corralling all the gypsy moth caterpillars he could lay his hands on.

He said that the maple sugar crop of New England would be ruined if the gypsy moth, which was eating the trees up, was not destroyed. The only way to destroy the moth was to import the parasite which slays it, and the only way to get the parasite is to bring the caterpillar or the moth. They have found out on the other side how to kill the gypsy moth. They simply cultivate the bug that eats the moth and does not eat anything else. This is finally hard on the parasites, for when they can't get gypsy moth they simply die.

The batch of caterpillars all loaded with parasites that arrived on the New York were stored forward in an empty berth in the steerage. The caterpillars were not of the scolding variety and they did not like the motion of the ship when she ran into a heavy head sea. They began to wake up. Maybe the parasites got seasick and made life uncomfortable for the hairy worms. The gale was dead ahead, also, and that may have had a tendency to send the caterpillars and their ship's companies flying sternward. That is the way they wriggled for several hours. Naturally folks did not like it. How would you like to see a large, bristly caterpillar coming through your keyhole in the dead of the night while the wind without was howling? Would you think the caterpillar was howling instead of the wind? Thought like these may have taken possession of the minds of many passengers who had been in the smoking room too long. Everybody for a day or so was putting his hand down the back of his collar hunting for the thing he did not want to find.

But it was soon over. There is genius aboard most of the American liners and there were some on the New York. It was reasoned that if the caterpillars, or what was left of them, were swept aft they would follow the wind and go that way. So they were transferred to a vacant steerage berth aft. A few were observed climbing over the taffrail and dropping into the sea. Maybe they preferred to die that way than slowly in Vermont or New Hampshire. Most of them, however, stuck to the ship, restrained perhaps by the intelligent parasites at the helm. The guess of the officer who superintended the shifting of the caterpillars was that not more than a few thousand got away, and that there were more than a few thousand left, each with many destroyers aboard.

AUTO MISHAP AT A CROSSING.

Thomas J. Sinnott and His Wife Hurt When Car Hits Their Motor.

Thomas J. Sinnott and his wife, who live at East Twenty-third street and Avenue D, Flatbush, were thrown from their automobile and badly hurt at Cronin's Crossing, Edgemere, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sinnott and his wife were on their way to Rockaway Beach. At Cronin's Crossing they were the head of a long line of machines waiting to cross the Long Island Railroad tracks when the gates should be lifted. The surface cars also use those tracks and the gate went up as a surface car from Rockaway was coming along.

Mr. Sinnott had started his auto and was on the tracks when the trolley car struck the auto. The machine was upset and Mr. and Mrs. Sinnott were thrown many feet.

Mrs. Sinnott had her left leg fractured and was badly bruised, while Mr. Sinnott was cut and bruised. The auto was broken up. The two injured were put into the auto of Samuel Craig of 191 Park avenue, who was just behind them, and taken to their home. The motorman of the trolley car went on his way while Policeman Cook was helping the two injured persons. His name and number were taken, however.

Cook was hurt while trying to board another trolley car to go after the first trolley. He missed his footing and was dragged about a hundred feet and had both ankles badly bruised. He was taken to the Rockaway station house and then went home.

SLASHED GIRLS' DRESSES.

Man Who Lurked in a Hallway With a Knife Chased and Caught.

A man jumped out of a dark hallway on Lenox avenue near 127th street about 10 o'clock last night and slashed at the dresses of three young women who were passing up the avenue. They ran in terror up the avenue and were not heard from again.

The man did not follow them, but waited to repeat the same performance upon May Wagner, 18 years old, of 41 West 138th street, and Margaret Sheridan, 20 years old, of 25 East 128th street.

These two girls were twenty yards behind the three women first attacked. They became frightened when they saw the man leap at the women ahead, and stopped for a moment, thinking it might be safer for them to retreat to their steps. The man leaped out upon them with knife in hand. After attempting to cut their skirts he took to his heels across and then up the avenue.

The girls chased him for several blocks, but were unable to lessen the distance between him and themselves. Policeman Brennan joined in the chase and finally caught the quarry. The girls ran up breathless a few moments later and accompanied the policeman and the prisoner to the West 128th street station.

The prisoner said he was Arthur Vaught, a plumber of 101 West 130th street, in front of which address he was caught. He was well dressed. He would say nothing.

Neither Miss Wagner nor Miss Sheridan knew the man. They said that they had never seen him before. They promised to appear against him at a Magistrate's hearing. Meanwhile he was locked up charged with malicious mischief.

TORNADO WRECKS TWO TOWNS.

Houses Demolished in Xenia and Pana, Ill., and Many Persons Injured.

XENIA, Ill., July 11.—A tornado wrecked this city to-night and injured many persons. It struck at 6 o'clock, coming from the west, lasted thirty seconds and was followed by a cloudburst.

The residences of Robert Holman and Edward Davis and the barns of Frederick Holman and Emmett Colclasure were blown away. Robert Holman was seriously injured internally and his arms were broken. Mrs. Edward Davis and her little daughter were also injured. Many of the best houses here were wrecked, including those of Robert Fleming, Emmett Colclasure, Henry Howland, T. B. Howland, J. B. Tully and H. L. Elliott.

All electric light, telephone and telegraph poles were leveled and the city is in darkness.

The home and all buildings on J. E. Tully's farm, one mile from here, were demolished.

Railroad cars were blown from the tracks here.

PANA, Ill., July 11.—A tornado hit this city this afternoon, demolishing many houses and uprooting trees. All electric light and other wires were blown down and the city is in darkness. Nobody was injured. The losses to property amount to many thousands of dollars. The wind was followed by a heavy rain.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 11.—It is reported here that Nokomis, Montgomery county, was destroyed by a cyclone to-day. It is impossible to get into communication with the town.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 11.—A tornado struck Orionville this afternoon at 4:15, coming from the southwest across Big Stone Lake, and hitting the eastern part of the city.

It spent its force on a lumber of box cars standing on a sidetrack in which were twenty-six Italian laborers, three of whom were killed and nineteen probably fatally injured. The cars were blown from the track into a nearby building, wrecking it. Several dwellings were blown to pieces and their occupants left homeless.

Before reaching Orionville the storm passed over Big Stone, S. D., where it wrecked several houses, a round house, a coal shed belonging to the railway company and several small warehouses, besides killing John De Griff, an old and prominent citizen.

FIERCE STORM IN PANAMA.

All Electric Lights Put Out—Roofs Blown Away—Fears for Shipping.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PANAMA, July 11.—A fierce and suffocating heat all day, a phenomenal electric storm occurred last night, lasting three hours.

The wind blew with hurricane force and there were dazzling lightning flashes and violent thunder reports. Torrential rains fell all night.

At the National Theatre Maria Guerrero, a Spanish actress, was giving her farewell performance when the electric lights suddenly went out. There was much confusion among the crowded audience, but a panic was averted.

The city was in utter darkness and street traffic was suspended while the storm was raging. Many trees were blown down. The roof of a building was blown from many sheds and houses.

It is feared that shipping suffered much damage, but as yet no reports have been received to indicate what if any disasters occurred. The wind is still high.

MET A SUMMER STORM WIND.

Liner Montserrat Popped by a Sea and a Boatwain Killed.

The Spanish Line steamship Montserrat, in yesterday from Italian and Spanish ports with 47 cabin and 350 steerage passengers for New York and 40 cabin and 57 steerage passengers, all Spanish or Cuban—including some bullfighters—bound for Havana, encountered a cyclonic weather on Thursday evening. The sea was as stern and tumultuous.

The crew of a mighty lumber pooped the ship. A dozen sailors were left at work under the boatwain, José Lago, Limares. The boarding sea soaked up all of them and smashed them into soups and against rails and bulwarks and winches. The boatwain was picked up unconscious by some of his shipmates who had not been severely hurt. His skull was fractured. He died in the night and his body was sewed in canvas, weighted with grate bars and slipped over the side. The other sailors were not dangerously hurt.

All passengers were kept behind storm doors while the big wind was knocking the ship about. One was slightly hurt by being thrown down.

TAFT LAYS A CORNERSTONE

AND COMMENDS A CHURCH THAT GOES IN FOR PLAY.

He Prefers That Kind to the Puritan Sort Which Made Religion a Cold, Stern Proposition—A Church That Is Attractive Seven Days in the Week Suits Him.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—In an address delivered to-day at the laying of the cornerstone of the Ingram Memorial Church (Congregational), President Taft commended the present tendency toward making religion and churches more attractive to the people. The Ingram Memorial Church owes its birth to a contribution of \$40,000 made by O. H. Ingram of Eau Claire, Wis., in memory of his son who died several years ago. It is to be conducted along unusual lines. In addition to services the church will provide amusement for its communicants and will attach to it a gymnasium, a swimming pool and other features attractive to young men.

The President placed the cornerstone of the new church in position. In his address Mr. Taft said that the Congregational Church came from New England by descent.

"I likewise claim New England ancestry," he said. "I venture to think, however, that the plan of this church is somewhat different in its method of bringing men to God and attracting men and women to religion from that which was adopted by the Pilgrim fathers and those who immediately followed them. As I recollect it, their idea was to separate everything from religion, to clothe it with nothing externally beautiful and make the service of religion as severe as possible, so that you can well understand the question of the little boy who had been subjected to these very strict rules of the Sabbath day in the Puritan family when he asked his mother whether, when he told him that heaven was to be all the Sabbath day, he could not go down to hell and play Saturday afternoon."

"Now this church and most churches have properly departed from making religion severe, something in the way of a test and a trial to which every one is to be subjected to condemnation. You know the story of the young man and his bride who began life in a city and who found themselves confronted with the question what newspaper they should subscribe to. The young man described his situation and the trouble he found himself in by saying, 'My dear, I don't know what to do. The paper that is published in the morning makes vice so attractive and the paper published in the afternoon makes virtue so unattractive that we will have to subscribe to some other paper in some other town.'"

"As I understand the plan of this church it is to make religion a part of the life of those who are members of the church. It is to furnish rational amusement. It is to make the church as attractive by reason of its social qualities, by reason of offering an opportunity for physical exercise, for intellectual exercise, that those who are members of it shall regard religion as a necessary part of life and one which they will welcome as a part of life, and not which they regard as something apart to be improved once every seven days and then to be taken in as small doses as possible and still conform to the religious law. I am glad to know and to see, and I believe that all churches in any way not so completely as this plan indicates are adopting the view that there is nothing inconsistent between religion and duty and happiness and rational amusements, and that the union of all of them is not something that is repellent to the real religious soul."

Representative Enoch of Wisconsin also spoke. He deprecated the advance of materialism. "There are 20,000,000 men in the United States who are not identified with any religious institution," he said. "Only 3 per cent. of the male population of Greater New York are connected with churches. Why do men leave the holy church? Is it because there are churches for the rich and chapels for the poor? Is it because socialism is advancing day by day and year by year? Is it because of the education the people are receiving that they leave the church? I do not know the cause, but the effect is with us and we should ascertain the cause."

SUICIDE IN BLOOMINGDALE.

William Colgate, an Inmate, Fractured Skull by Leaping to Concrete Floor.

WHITE PLAINS, July 11.—William Colgate, an inmate of the Bloomingdale Asylum, committed suicide early to-day by jumping from the top of the framework of a shower bath to the concrete floor of the bathroom. He died of a fractured skull a few hours later.

Mr. Colgate was an employee of the Government and worked in the Sub-Treasury, New York, where he had been employed for thirty-five years. He came to Bloomingdale a month ago from a sanatorium at Stamford, Conn., where he had been for five months. Mr. Colgate imagined that he was becoming slowly petrified.

This morning an attendant brought him his breakfast and while he was eating it left him to go across the hall to attend to another inmate. As soon as the attendant left his room Mr. Colgate jumped from his bed and ran into an adjoining bathroom. He climbed up on top of the shower and then plunged to the floor.

Mr. Colgate died without regaining consciousness. He was 60 years old and leaves a widow and daughter, the latter now in Europe.

BICYCLE CULPRIT THIS TIME.

Mrs. Hervey White Run Down and Bruised in Broadway.

Mrs. Hervey White, an artist, of 112 East Fortieth street, was run down at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Fifty-seventh street and Broadway by a young man on a bicycle and was badly bruised. She was taken to her home in a taxicab and is under the care of a physician.

Mrs. White had just left a Broadway car with some friends when Nathan Sodi, 19 years old, of 120 West Fortieth street, came along on a bicycle and bowled her over. Sodi stopped and gave his name and address to an inspector for the street road company.

Mrs. White, who was a Miss Lawrence, and her husband are living with Albert L. Webster and his wife, who is Mrs. White's sister, at the Fortieth street address.

PAY GRADED BY AIR PRESSURE.

Compressed Air Workers Get a Scale Up to \$4.50 for 80 Minutes Work.

Business Agent Howard of the Compressed Air Workers Union reported yesterday that a new agreement with the contractors had been signed for the 1,300 members of his union. Formerly the payment of the men was graded according to the depth the caissons were sunk, but this agreement is based on the air pressure, which he said was fairer to the men. Under the new agreement the compressed air workers will be paid \$3.50 a day for six hours at 22 pounds pressure, \$3.75 a day for six hours at 30 pounds pressure, \$4 a day for four hours work at from 30 to 35 pounds pressure, \$4.25 a day for three hours at from 35 to 40 pounds pressure, and \$4.50 a day for one hour and 20 minutes work at from 40 to 45 pounds pressure.

In some of the large buildings where the foundations are very deep and the workers are liable to encounter quicksands compressed air workers are employed in caissons at a high air pressure. Howard said that the New York Foundation Company, which has the contract among other buildings for this work at the new municipal building to be erected in Tryon row, will give employment to 600 members of the union.

OUTWALKED BY MRS. GOELET.

Other Women on the Cincinnati Couldn't Do Her Five Miles a Day.

Mrs. Robert Goelet, who arrived yesterday by the Hamburg-American liner Cincinnati, introduced to her fellow passengers a form of recreation that they were able to imitate—that is the fraulien section—for only a few days. Mrs. Goelet is a believer in walking and she did regularly every morning one mile around the promenade dock at a pace that only a vigorous woman will undertake. In the afternoon she did with the same regularity, rain or shine, four miles. On the third day out a dozen or more ladies who had been emulous of Mrs. Goelet found the pace too swift and for the rest of the trip she did her morning and afternoon walk practically alone.

Other passengers by the Cincinnati were Mrs. De Witt Talmage, widow of the clergyman, and her daughter, Miss Rebekah Collier.

MELVILLE BULL LEFT NO WILL.

Estate Likely to Be Divided Among the Heirs at Law.

NEWPORT, July 11.—Former Congressman Melville Bull so far as is known left no will. It has been generally understood that Mr. Bull had bequeathed a greater portion of his large estate to his sister-in-law, the widow of Dr. Bull, and to her two sons, William T. Bull, Jr., and James G. Blaine, he having made his home with them.

If such a will exists a careful search of his papers has failed to reveal it. With no will his estate will be divided among the heirs at law, these are Henry Bull, Mrs. Charles M. Bull of Brooklyn, Mrs. Frank Smythe of Meadow Brook, Pa., and William T. Bull, Jr., son of Dr. Bull, who will receive his father's share.

CITY RUNS OLD AUTOS AS NEW.

Charges by the Democratic Union Against Three Tammany Leaders Unnamed.

Under the heading "Auto Graft" the statement is made in a bulletin issued by the Democratic Union that three Tammany Hall district leaders, one of them a member of the Board of Aldermen, are in a combine to sell second hand auto cars as new ones to city departments at large profit to the members. The union asserts that a broken down car which has been repaired or a "second," inferior in some particular, after being "fixed up" is sold to the city as new, with the result that many thousands of dollars are added annually to the city's expense for the purchase of such cars. New York city, the union says, owns 476 automobiles, which have cost the taxpayers \$550,000, with an annual repair bill of \$125,000 and \$500,000 for supplies and chauffeurs.

No particulars are given as to the district leaders who sell and the officials who buy second hand machines as new.

HARA-KIRI.

President of Japanese Sugar Company in Which Fraud Was Found Kills Himself.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. TOKIO, July 11.—Dr. Sako, formerly president of the Japanese Sugar Company, committed suicide to-day.

On July 3 twenty-two persons were sentenced to fines and periods of imprisonment varying from three to ten months for share in the Japanese Sugar Company scandal.

Early in April nine members of the Diet who were suspected of grafting in connection with the difficulties of the Japanese Sugar Company were arrested in Tokio. Previous to the arrests charges of fraud were brought against certain directors of the sugar company. The directors resigned and an investigation disclosed a series of questionable transactions.

The stock dropped about sixty points as a result of the exposure, a large number of persons, including many foreigners, meeting financial ruin in the slump. A number of the directors were prosecuted. The company is capitalised at \$12,000,000.

PROTECTING CHAMELEONS.

The S. P. C. A. Warns a Wholesale Dealer Against Their Sale.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which has waged a fight for the last five years against the selling of chameleons for purposes of ornament, has sent a warning to Louis Ruben of 248 Grand street that unless he ceases handling them he will be prosecuted.

The society found out that Ruben was handling the lizards through the arrest and conviction in Brooklyn last week of a Greek pedler. The society says that the little animals fall into the hands of women and children who do not know how to care for them and that they soon starve to death.

CANNONADE WITHOUT RESULT.

Troops of the Shah Meet Persian Rebels and Engage Them for Hours.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. TEHRAN, July 11.—A royal force of about 1,200 men, with eight guns, under four Russian officers, engaged the insurgents under Sipahdar and Sardarsad yesterday near Karraj.

After a continuous cannonade that lasted some hours the operation ceased, apparently without definite result.

MANY HURT IN CAR ACCIDENT

INJURIES AND EXCITEMENT ON WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE.

One Car Out of Control Hits Another a Hard Crack—Passengers Thrown All Over the Place—No One Fatally Injured—Seven Sent to the Hospital.

There was a smashup on the Williamsburg Bridge yesterday morning when the crowds were going Brooklynward in which seven persons were hurt badly enough to need hospital treatment and six others were treated on the spot by ambulance surgeons and sent home in the care of friends. The collision, between a Nostrand avenue car and a bridge local car, occurred on an up grade, and its violence and the consequent damage on this account seem difficult to explain.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company blames the motorman of the Nostrand avenue car, which overtook its leader, the local. The motorman lays the accident to a disarranged mechanism on his car, and he so far convinced the police of it that after detaining him a few hours they let him go. His name is Michael Rolland.

The trouble came at 11:15, when Rolland's car, bound for Vandewater Park, was following bridge local car 19, in charge of Motorman James Shanahan, up the long incline which keeps ascending to the centre of the river span of the bridge, with a distance of about 250 feet between the two cars. Both were moving at good speed. When the local was near the Manhattan tower Rolland noticed that its speed slackened, but as he had so much clearway he did not immediately attempt to check his own car's speed.

The reason for the slackening of the local's speed was that Shanahan saw the cars ahead of him were closing up on each other. At the Williamsburg end of the bridge the cars were impeding owing to the heavy Sunday traffic. When Rolland did attempt to slacken speed, according to his own story, he found his car out of his control. He declared that when he threw over his controller it did not break the current and that try as he would he could not shut off the power.

He was alone on the front platform. He then tried to apply the brakes, he said, only to find that they would not work either, the air brake refusing and the hand brake being of no real service against the power in his motors. When the local was a hundred feet beyond the Manhattan tower Rolland's car crashed into it with such force that the dashboard, hand rail, platform and roof supports of the local were smashed. The bumper of the Nostrand avenue car jumped over the bumper of the local. The fender of the Nostrand avenue car was up and this acted as a buffer which lessened the shock to the Nostrand car and the danger to Rolland, who, however, was penned in on his platform